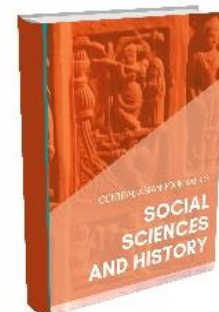




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Linguocultural Features of Allegorical Means Used in the Literary Text

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Abstract:

The article demonstrates allegory and its colorful usage in English and Uzbek literal texts. To be precise, the article discusses some linguocultural features of allegory, showing the examples of two fairy tales from two nationalities, called “Goldilocks and Three Bears”, “Ur to’qmoq (Hit stick)”. Moreover, some factual information about allegory which were done by scholars were mentioned in the passage.

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INTRODUCTION

No any exact repetition of events in existence has been created yet. Everything is changeable and has its own style. So in literature or stylistics numerous styles can be observed to flourish the speech or written passage. While acknowledging the objectivity of the style, it should be noted that "originality" is a unique beat of the creative heart - the main feature of the style. A style is an artistic originality of a work or concept that is expressed in a “holistic system”. Style can be all of the followings at the same time: content, form, idea and motive. When all of this is combined, style ensures the integrity of the work. Therefore, it is inappropriate to link a writer's style to words, to language - to the specificity of their usage. It is true that literature is the art of speech, and language is the first element of literature, but one of the means of creating style is a necessary element. Allegory is an optimal stylistic device to give colors to the literal work, passage, or a speech. [4.72] In Uzbekistan, as well as in foreign linguistics, literature and stylistics, a number of scientific studies have been conducted on stylistic means, in particular, allegory and its expression.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

A great number of studies have been conducted, and linguists have addressed various features and functions of allegory in several textbooks and manuals. Among them are Hotam Umurov, Marufjon Yuldashev, Shavkat Rakhmatullayev, Karshiboy Samadov and many other linguists have worked on this sphere in Uzbekistan. Furthermore, scientists around the world have also made significant as well as considerable contributions to the development of allegorical devices. As an example, Jason Gulya, a researcher at New Jersey State University, "Enlightenment allegory: adapting the Allegorical form in British literature, 1660-1750" defended her doctoral dissertation on the topic. In her scientific research, she conducted research on the use of allegorical means in British literature from 1660 to 1750, and the history of the origin of allegory. In 1998, Valery Petrovich Burchak defended his PhD dissertation on "Allegory and its features in Russian poetry of the 1870s." In his research work, Valery Petrovich conducted scientific research on the features of allegory in Russian poetry and shed light on the use of allegorical means in poetry.[6.12-13] So, a number of research works have been conducted for a long time since I am going to make my little scientific contribution to this sphere through this article.

Allegory is a form of symbolism, in which an event or thing is a symbolic word (image) that represents a clear image instead of an abstract concept of an object, that is, a vague concept (concept) to the public. a method of expressing with signs characteristic of what is known. An allegory also expresses an abstract concept or idea through a clear image. For example, the word "wolf" means evil, wickedness; The use of the word "fox" as a cunning expression is one of the first examples of allegory. Since ancient times, abstract concepts that cannot be summarized have been described in the form of a bright symbol, the name of which is an allegory. Allegory is the expression of an artistic image, a type of imagery, an abstract concept or idea through a specific object, event. For example, the word "parrot" means eloquent, the word "nightingale" means a cheerful or a good singer, or a fox-liar and a cunning person; the wolf is a greedy man, and the ant is a hardworking and patient man. Allegory is a means of expression that expresses abstract ideas and properties and adds more clarity to these ideas. In particular, an allegory is a perfectly narrative story that combines political, moral, philosophical, and cultural features at the same time. Allegories, such as symbols, can be specific, contextual, cultural, or general.

The origins of many allegories go back to ancient customs, cultural traditions (symbols, emblems), folklore - mainly fairy tales and stories about inanimate objects of animals, Greek and Roman mythology, the Bible, the Avesto and other similar religious and historical masterpieces. However, it should be noted that allegorical expressions began to be widely used long before written works. Their usage was originally utilized in a family meeting, when mothers or grandmothers used effective stories and narratives in the process of bringing up their children so that they could spend time productively and effectively with the help of various didactic stories.

In Uzbek allegory is called as "intoq" and this word means to speak as a speaker, to speak like a human being. Some human disabilities, shortcomings, and things are figuratively illustrated. This movement, called "allegory" in European literary studies, is also based on the "speaking" method. In animation, things and objects, animals speak like humans. In methodological metaphors, what is perceived by one sense organ is likened to what is perceived by another sense organ. For example: sweet smile, sweet talk, light smile, light look.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Regarding to the similarities as well as differences between allegorical means in Uzbek and English several discussions can appear in minds. During my humble research I have come across several similarities between these two linguocultural tropes. Looking through Uzbek literal masterpieces, it can be easily seen that Uzbek fairy tales do not include many animals unlike western literature. Therefore, many objects are animated in Uzbek folklore and animals act like people in English fairy tales, stories and many other entertainments. As examples for the given ideas two stories will be analyzed in the following steps.

Firstly, let's look through Uzbek fairy tale "Ur to'qmoq" (the story can be translated into English as following "Hit stick".) the story is based on to punish ill-mannered people, thieves as well as liar people in the world. Regarding to the name of the fairy tale, main part of the story can be analyzed. Main characters of the story are an old man and his wife, a stork and an inn's owner. The old man comes across an injured stork while he was working in the field and he decides to take care of him. After several days, it would be precise that the stork is a king of all birds and very rich. The stork talks with the old man like a real king and offers these old pairs to his castle to be his honored guests. However, they refuse the offer and the stork flies away. Some days after, old man and woman have some difficulties to find enough food, as a consequence the old man is asked to go and ask for help from the king stork by his wife. He goes to the castle of the stork and get antique thing that is called "ochil dasturxon" ("ochil dasturxon" can be equal to "magic table" because the food it contains never ends). Unfortunately, on the way of his long travel, he comes across, a liar owner of an apartment. He knows about the magic table and changes the table into ordinary one when the old man is sleeping. This activity happens again for two magic things like "boiling jug" (when the old man asks the jug to boil, it produces numerous gold coins). At the end of the story the old man goes again to the stork and tell him that any magical tools do not work efficiently and the stork understands what is happening with these tools. So, he gives "to'qmoq" (stick) to the old man to punish the person who is tricking on the way of the old man's home. When the owner of the inn says magic words, the stick begins to hit that man in order to punish him for stealing the magical things. At the end, the man gives all things to the old man and woman and feels sorry for his activities. All in all, the liar gets his penalty, and humbled people take all the magical things and lives happily ever after. In the story, allegorical device can be observed with the help of characters the stick, stork and magical things like magic table, stick, and boiling jug. Hence, these tools act like alive and even punish the bad behaved person, inn's owner. Through the story, a great meaning is being tried to show to the humanity of society. As there are various kinds of people and their characters are different sometimes good and sometimes bad. The drawbacks of being a liar is shown in the whole story with the help of allegory.

Regarding to the next story from the English literature, the story of Goldilocks and three bears is a good fairy tale too that can show a range of stylistic devices as well as allegory. "Goldilocks and the Three Bears" ("The Story of the Three Bears") is a 19th century British fairy tale of which several versions exist. The original version of the tale tells of a not-so-polite old woman who enters the forest home of three bears while they are away. She sits in their chairs, eats some of their soup, sits down on one of their chairs and breaks it, and sleeps in one of their beds. When the bears return and discover her, she wakes up, jumps out of the window, and is never seen again. The second version replaced the old woman with a little girl named Goldilocks, and the third and by far best-known version replaced the original bear trio with father bear, mother bear, and baby bear. However, many people cannot see the main meaning of the story so the story is widely being used to teach for foreign language in

elementary or secondary schools. With the help of the story, grammar and vocabulary can be taught efficiently.

CONCLUSION

All means of stylistic expressions serve to make speech effective and figurative. Moreover, they flourish the given text and make easy to understand the information. This trope, allegory is based on the figurative meaning of words. In order to give a clear idea of abstract concepts, the creator describes them through objects that are close to one another. This, in turn, enriches the speech, giving it an attractive artistic color. Allegories are found mainly in folklore, fairy tales, parables, riddles, and proverbs. It gives a more attractive color and tag to the rich artistic texts of folklore. This stylistic trope can be studied in different ways in its own way, but its meaning-making and figurative expression always show its power. In the stylistics of the Uzbek language, allegory is considered to be ambiguous, it is based on the figurative meaning of words. That is, the meaning of the words in the text loses its original meaning and forms a hidden meaning. In English, we can make a conclusion that, this stylistic as well as literal device is the same in many cases, as a consequence, translation would not be intense

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